

Hinge exercises

Hinge exercises, often referred to as "hip hinge" exercises, focus on bending at the hips while keeping the spine neutral. These exercises primarily target the **posterior chain**—the muscles along the back of your body, especially the glutes, hamstrings, and spinal stabilizers^{[1][2]}.

Key Hip Hinge Exercises

- **Bodyweight Hip Hinge:** Practice by standing, keeping your back straight, soft knees, and pushing your hips back until your torso is nearly parallel to the ground, then return upright^[2].
- **Kettlebell Hip Hinge:** Hold a kettlebell in front of you, and use the same hip-hinge motion to train with added resistance; this is foundational before progressing to kettlebell swings^{[2][1]}.
- **Resistance Band Hip Hinge:** Attach a band behind you for resistance and hinge forward, emphasizing core stability and proper hip movement^{[2][1]}.
- **Glute Bridge:** Performed lying down, thrust your hips upward to build glute and hamstring strength—an important beginner hinge movement^{[2][1]}.
- **Kettlebell Swing:** An advanced variation, generating power through a dynamic hip hinge that propels the kettlebell upward; excellent for power development and conditioning^{[2][1]}.
- **Barbell Hip Thrust:** Sitting against a bench with a barbell across your hips, thrust upward using your glutes^{[2][1]}.
- **Barbell Good Morning:** With a barbell on your shoulders, hinge at the hips, keeping your back straight and knees soft, then return upright^[2].

Why Hip Hinge Exercises?

- **Strengthen the posterior chain**, improving muscular balance and stability^[1].
- **Enhance biomechanics** for safer, more powerful lifting and athletic movements^[2]

^[1]

- **Reduce injury risk** by teaching you to hinge at the hips rather than rounding the back (as in unsafe deadlifting)^[1].
- **Functional benefits** for daily activities (lifting, bending)^[1].

Cues for Proper Hip Hinge Form

- Keep the spine neutral (avoid rounding or overextending).
- Push the hips back, don't just bend at the waist.
- Maintain slight knee bend—movement is mostly at the hip.
- Chest forward and up, shins mostly vertical, eyes ahead^{[2][3][1]}.

Beginner to Advanced Progression

- Just the Hinge (bodyweight)
- Kettlebell Hip Hinge
- Resistance Band Hip Hinge
- Glute Bridge
- Kettlebell Swing
- Hip Thrust (bodyweight or barbell)
- Barbell Good Morning
- Olympic Lifts (clean, snatch) as advanced applications^{[2][1]}

Summary: Hip hinge exercises are a foundational movement pattern critical for strength, injury prevention, and general physical function, with variations ranging from beginner (bodyweight) to advanced (kettlebell swing, Olympic lifts)^{[2][1]}.



Women who do hinge exercises?

Women who regularly do **hinge exercises**—such as deadlifts, kettlebell swings, hip thrusts, and glute bridges—gain several critical health and performance benefits, including:

- **Strengthening the posterior chain:** These exercises target the glutes, hamstrings, and lower back, building balanced leg and core strength crucial for many daily activities, athletic movements, and overall fitness^{[4][5][6][7]}.
- **Reducing risk of injury:** By reinforcing proper body mechanics and teaching the body to lift and move through the hips rather than the spine, hinge exercises help prevent lower back pain and reduce injury risk, which is especially important given the higher incidence of back injuries in populations with weaker posterior chains^{[4][5][8][9]}.
- **Improving posture and pelvic stability:** Proper hip hinge movement supports spinal alignment, pelvic control, and improved posture, all of which are important for women—particularly those who spend much of the day sitting or are at higher risk for conditions like osteoporosis^{[4][5][8]}.
- **Enhancing functional strength:** The ability to hinge at the hips rather than bend at the waist translates directly to day-to-day tasks such as lifting children, household chores, or moving heavy objects^{[4][7][8]}.
- **Preventing "dormant butt" syndrome:** As women age, gluteal strength tends to decline, which can reduce lower-body stability; regular hinge exercises combat this^[8].

These benefits extend to women of all ages, including athletes seeking performance gains, women in midlife looking to preserve bone and muscle mass, and older adults aiming for independence and fall prevention^{[8][10]}. The hip hinge is considered foundational for female-specific training, improving biomechanics for activities from running and cycling to everyday lifting^{[4][5]}.

Key reminder: mastery of form is especially important, as proper hinge technique protects the spine and ensures maximal engagement of target muscles^{[4][5][8]}.



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